

In the Conditions of Uzbekistan Principal Principles of Organization of Culture and Recreation Parks

Karimov Ulugbek Nurmamatovich

Teacher, Samarkand State Architectural and Civil-Engineering Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Musurmonova Munira Musurmon qizi

404-Design (AMD) student, Samarkand State Architectural and Civil-Engineering Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article scientifically and theoretically examines the basic principles of the design of "Parks of Culture and Recreation", in particular, the criteria for the formation of parks in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Summary and sketch drawing are attached.

Keywords: flora, fauna, tropical, subtropical, recreational, continental, hydrological, exotic, shale, enclosure, sanitary, composition, dominant

Man is an integral part of nature, and all the elements, especially the earth, water and air, form the basis of all life. Therefore, all living organisms, ie flora (representatives of all species of plants - tropical, subtropical, etc.) and fauna (animals, insects, etc.) and human nature are harmonious (harmonious, harmonious) This provides an important balance of life on earth.

Today, as in developed countries, Uzbekistan is making great strides in the architecture of buildings and structures. Due to the growing population, the demand for medium and multi-storey residential buildings is growing every year due to the growing demand for housing. This allows for efficient and targeted use of land and plays an important role in the social life of the population. The reduction of land area has led to an increase in demand for landscaping elements, which in turn has led to an increase in green spaces, in particular, alleys, parks and other recreational areas (recreation, walks and other functional facilities, housing). will be required.

The fact that the territory of Uzbekistan stretches from northwest to southeast, allows its natural conditions to change.

The climate in our country is regional: sharply continental, ie far from the sea, summers are hot and dry, and winters are mostly dry and cold. High annual temperatures (4000-6000o), low rainfall during the growing season (20-130 mm) and high evaporation of moisture are typical.

In many parts of Uzbekistan, hot "Afghan-Garmsel" winds blow in the summer, and cold winds prevail in the winter. All of the above factors are extremely unfavorable for the landscaping of "Gardens of Culture and Recreation" gardens and have a negative impact on the growth of trees, shrubs and ornamental plants [1].

The soils of Uzbekistan are suitable for landscaping only in the oases. The ancient irrigated soils here have a strong agro-irrigation layer. In newly developed lands, landscaping should be carried out on saline, sandy, gravelly soils or on soils in need of radical reclamation.

Uzbekistan has different soil and climatic conditions and hydrological conditions. In many cases, irrigation capacity is limited due to limited water resources or soil salinity.

The well-organized climate of plants in Uzbekistan is associated with the development of new areas with high landscaping (coniferous: spruce, cypress, savri, pine, etc., and deciduous:

chestnut, oak, maple, maple, etc.) and shrubs (sesame, normushk, forsythia, siren, etc.). At the same time, sharp winter and summer temperatures, low relative humidity and high evaporation, soil and hydrological conditions play an important role in determining the number and size of tree and shrub species used for landscaping reaches.

Absolute minimum temperature in Uzbekistan: -38oS in the north (Ustyurt), -25oS in the south (Termez), -30oS in Tashkent, -35oS in the foothills, heat-loving, southern exotic trees and shrubs (palm, banana, lemon, orange etc.) limits planting.

The absolute maximum temperature in Uzbekistan (+44 + 49oC) limits the planting of a number of ornamental plants adapted to the temperate climate. Also, the low relative humidity of summer air (10-25%) is subtropical (in the northern and southern hemispheres between the tropics and temperate latitudes near the equator, i.e. in the northern and southern latitudes of about 30 ° to 40 °).) zones and climatic zones of the earth. Tropical summers and non-tropical winters are usually observed in these areas) [3], which hinders the planting of moist plant species. Soil salinity and the presence of surface groundwater also have a negative impact.

The agro-technical requirements and maintenance of the creation and use of green areas in cities and villages require that they be carried out taking into account the different natural and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan. It is especially important to choose the right species of trees and shrubs. Eastern regions in landscaping Tashkent region (except Bekabad); The most abundant species of trees, shrubs and other plants can be used in the foothills of the Fergana Valley, Samarkand and Urgut districts. For the rest of the area, the selection of plant species should take into account their resistance to salinity, resistance to heat and cold, as well as the proximity of groundwater and drought tolerance. The biological and ecological characteristics of trees and shrubs should be adapted to the climate and soil conditions of the area. The main features of the climate in the cities of Uzbekistan are the overheating of buildings in summer and the cold snap in winter. With this in mind, in organizing the landscaping of "Parks of Culture and Recreation" in Uzbekistan, we pay attention to the protection of areas, buildings and structures from the heat of the summer by shading, as well as protection from strong winds need.

Shading in the cities of Uzbekistan, in particular, in the landscaping of parks is carried out by placing 350-400 trees per 1 hectare (170-200 trees per 1 hectare in temperate cities). This should take into account the topography and hydrogeographic network to prevent air stagnation. For this reason, in the suburbs, perpendicular barriers (green barriers, walls) are built to prevent wind, and in cities, wide green alleys serve as ventilation corridors.

The norm of greenery per hectare is as follows: trees - 150-200; shrubs - 1000-1200 (including green hedges); the minimum amount per hectare is 100 trees and shrubs is set to 300.

Urban culture and recreation parks in Uzbekistan are a large green massif, where recreation of the population is closely organized with cultural, educational, social, spiritual and educational activities.

In such places:

- public, educational events;
- Cultural activities as well as
- popular science;
- Much attention is paid to the development of physical culture and sports.

In the parks, according to the relevant purposes:

- libraries;
- lecture halls;
- exhibition halls;

- museums;
- amphitheaters;
- cinema;
- cafe (ice cream);
- teahouse;
- attractions, etc. will be organized, so the parks will hold themed parties, folk festivals, film screenings and other events.

Parks and recreation areas should be located in an area with good microclimate and sanitary conditions, with convenient transport links with residential areas.

The balance of the garden area (area balance - in relative units) is expressed as a percentage of the total area and in absolute (m², ha) units.

The proportion of the planned parts of the park should be as follows: green areas - 75-78%, alleys and sidewalks - 10-14%, areas - 8%, buildings - 3%.

Garden planning style: can be a combination of regular, landscape and mixed (regular and landscape) styles. Individual and group placement of trees and shrubs in the garden area, in rows in the alley, in the form of green areas, green walls and green hedges. Separate areas are separated by green barriers (evergreen shrubs). With the exception of row and alley gardens, all other categories are located on the lawn. Flowerbeds occupy 2-3% of the total area of green crops.

The territory of the park is divided into several parts depending on the direction:

- a) the part of the show (attractions, cinema, summer cinema, etc.): 8% of the total area of the park;
- b) part of cultural and educational events (exhibitions, open variety, dance floors, stadiums, etc.): 8%;
- c) department of Physical Culture and Sports (sports grounds, boat station, etc.): 15%;
- d) children's recreation areas: 5%;
- e) place of rest for adults: 60%;
- f) economic part: 4%. These ratios may vary depending on the circumstances.

By combining parts of the park area, the garden can be divided into two main sections: active recreation and entertainment, and quiet recreation areas.

The buildings and structures inside the park are distinguished by greenery. The main entrance to the park should be marked in proportion to the direction of arrival of visitors and the direction of the streets adjacent to the park.

Public playgrounds are located between the green fields, near the main entrance;

library - reading room - on the edge of the park, in the middle of green fields;

children's playgrounds - if possible, in a separate part of the park, in the area with the greenest natural conditions;

sports grounds - close to public playgrounds and places of recreation;

attractions - can be distributed throughout the park or placed separately in one part;

farm facilities - preferably in the perimeter of the garden, in the corridor leading to the street.

The park's entertainment and cultural activities are designed to attract a large number of holidaymakers. They are allowed to use only alleys and corridors. The width of the alleys and

corridors is 3-10 meters. The central alley should be the widest (10 meters and more), where you can place fountains, scenic pools, flower beds and decorative sculptures.

The recreation area is a major part of the park. The recreation areas will feature small architectural forms, especially pergolas and trellis covered with greenery. Rest is allowed on the lawns under the trees, at the edge of the garden. At least 90% of the area should be covered by greenery and water bodies. Recreation areas should be 1.5-3 meters wide.

The park will have open and semi-open areas.

Indoor areas are massifs and forests;

semi-open areas - areas planted with trees and shrubs in groups: open flower beds, playgrounds, ponds and lawns.

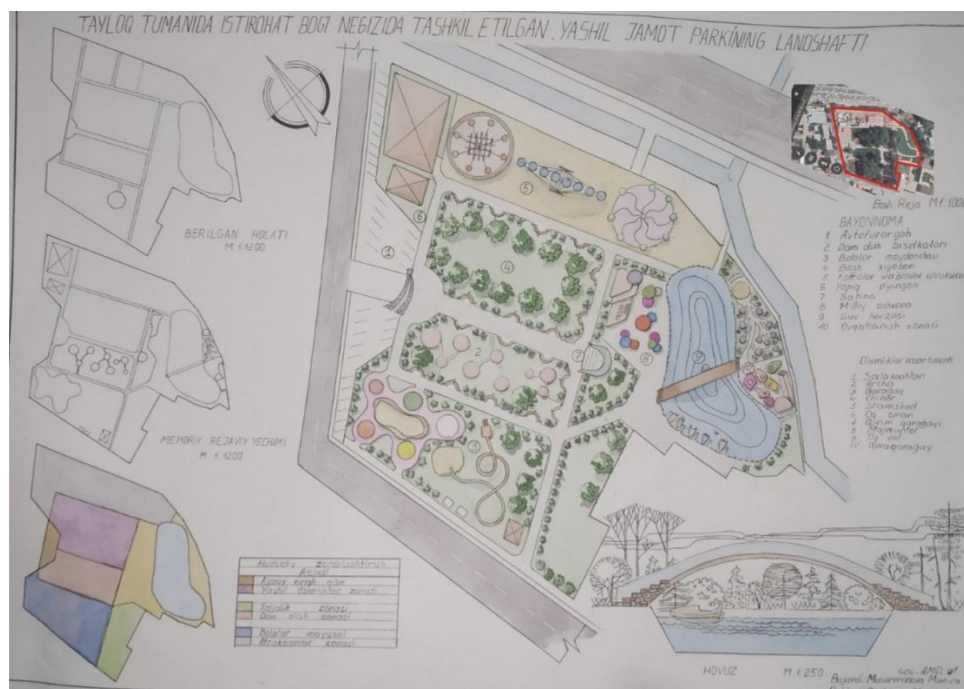
In Uzbekistan, the shade-cool regime occurs indoors. However, if there are more enclosed areas in the park, the ventilation will be less and the atmosphere will be dim. For this reason, it is advisable to have more semi-open areas in the gardens, as such areas can be ventilated and shaded. Walking alleys will be shaded, and the main alleys will be semi-open or open. The central composition of the park (dominance - the main idea, the object) should be distinguished. The composition can take the form of a wide alley with a lake, a swimming pool, a large flowerbed, sculptures, fountains and flower beds.

The park will have open and semi-open areas.

Indoor areas are massifs and forests;

semi-open areas - areas planted with trees and shrubs in groups: open flower beds, playgrounds, ponds and lawns.

In Uzbekistan, the shade-cool regime occurs indoors. However, if there are more enclosed areas in the park, the ventilation will be less and the atmosphere will be dim. For this reason, it is advisable to have more semi-open areas in the gardens, as such areas can be ventilated and shaded. Walking alleys will be shaded, and the main alleys will be semi-open or open. The central composition of the park (dominance - the main idea, the object) should be distinguished. The composition can take the form of a wide alley with a lake, a swimming pool, a large flowerbed, sculptures, fountains and flower beds [2].



Sketch by M.Musurmanova on the task "Landscape of the Green Public Park" on the basis of "Park of Culture and Recreation" in Taylak district.

Conclusion. In the context of Uzbekistan, the organization of "Parks of Culture and Recreation" in accordance with the above requirements should be based on the provision of living and cultural needs of the population. Population growth has led to an increase in demand for residential buildings, which has led to a reduction in green space. Man is in harmony with nature and needs green spaces. In this case, the proliferation of green recreation, such as squares, alleys, parks and other green spaces in the concreted urban landscape, makes a significant contribution to ensuring the ecological balance of the microclimate.

References

1. Adilova L. A. Landscape architecture. Part 2. Textbook, T. 2009.
2. D. Isamuxamedova, L. Adilova. Fundamentals of urban planning and landscape architecture. T 2010
3. Subtropical belts-statues from Bolshoy encyclopedias.